

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

the firm Intention of keeping the reins of power
In Its own A curt cable informed De Lanessan that his indis-
In documents was unpardonable. That his
at a crucial moment might imperil the future of a
did not enter seriously into Parisian consideration.
Good
was that his successors should have no such
chance to
policies- Nor were the men selected as De Lanes-
of dangerous calibre,
had, at this period, nothing but geographical unity.
was, a colony run by a corrupt machine which refused
to with its neighbouring countries. Up to 1887,
it had been
to Cambodia and placed under both a local
and the Minister of the Colonies, Cambodia was
nominally
a superficial Gallicization covered an
essentially
feudalism. Annam-Tonkin formed a second group,
its Superior* who were in turn dependent on
the
of Affaire. This Protectorate was quite absorbed
in
reerolty and had made no attempt as yet to penetrate
th
e
la m towards unification was taken by the
creation
of a Council, stxil under the Colonial
Minister.
No to give force to its orders:
finances were
bj the M&EDpoie, as well as general policy. For a
had permitted *the* creation of an Indo-Chinese
but of its generosity. As was ever the case,
it
«n to wrench a permanent
grant of
a former Budget Reporter,
was the
to this policy and to
create a real Indo-

great opposition in the colony
he like the Bknchy group in
who disapproved of assimilation,
His essentM administrative reform

i federal interests, and one
 which he of the government. Heretofore the
 i&to il Governor-
 hid **too** by Tonkin: henceforth
 he was
 It lat to nowhere.
 * «ganizati<M along Napoleonic
 g» ttemgbcmt the colony. *The*
mm tbm ** ^ 1 ^ ^ ^ ^ ! ^ eivi
 Affairs, the